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# NGC Unveils EdgeView Holder™ for Presidential \$1 Coin Series

Posted on 2/1/2007

*NGC has designed a special holder for the upcoming Presidential \$1 Coin Series — and is also offering a special FIRST DAY OF ISSUE designation!*

NGC announces the release of the EdgeView Holder™, a new holder which suspends a coin within prongs to enable viewing of its edge. This holder is made from the same high-quality inert materials as the standard NGC holder, with the addition of four small cutaway windows that surround the coin.

NGC will use the EdgeView Holder™ for the encapsulation and grading of the U.S. Mint's Presidential \$1 Coins, which feature images of U.S. Presidents in the order that they served, beginning with Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison in 2007. These coins also feature edge-incused inscriptions of the year of minting or issuance, the mintmark, "E Pluribus Unum," and the motto "In God We Trust." Because critical information relevant to their attribution and identification is found on the coins' edges, NGC has elected to use the EdgeView Holder™ which enables clear viewing of a coin's edge.



This rendering shows a George Washington Presidential \$1 Coin encapsulated in the EdgeView Holder™ with NGC's Presidential Coin label. This holder and label are available for the new coin, and allow viewing of the encapsulated coin's edge. [Click image for enlargement.](#)

All Presidential \$1 Coins submitted to NGC will automatically be encapsulated in an EdgeView Holder™ at no additional charge. The EdgeView Holder™ will be used exclusively by NGC for the encapsulation and grading of Presidential \$1 Coins, and will not be available for other coin types at this time. Furthermore,

NGC will encapsulate Presidential \$1 Coins with a patriotic red, white, and blue label displaying images of four presidents on a blue background. A vibrant red bar across the bottom of the label includes the words NUMISMATIC GUARANTY CORPORATION.

**A special designation, FIRST DAY OF ISSUE, will be available for coins released on the official release date. To qualify, coins must be received by NGC on the official release date or by overnight mail or air carrier on the day immediately following the official release date. The first coin of the Presidential \$1 Coin series, George Washington, goes into circulation on February 15, 2007, and to qualify for the FIRST DAY OF ISSUE designation, coins must be received by NGC no later than February 16, 2007.**

**NGC requests that Presidential \$1 Coins be submitted on their own submission form, separate from other coin types, to ensure prompt handling. The Presidential \$1 Coins are eligible for grading under NGC's Modern tier for U.S. coins minted from 1955 to date. Submitters requesting the FIRST DAY OF ISSUE designation should submit using the Modern Special tier.**

"We developed EdgeView to meet the specific demands of this coinage. We applaud the novel approach taken by the U.S. Mint in developing this coin series, and we're similarly committed to meeting the needs of collectors through innovation and new holder design," comments NGC Chairman Mark Salzberg.

The development of the EdgeView Holder™ continues NGC's role as a leader and innovator in rare coin certification and encapsulation. In 2001, NGC first introduced its coveted Star Designation for coins with superior eye appeal. In mid-2002, NGC released the popular Multi-Coin Holder, which provides collectors with the option to have a set of up to six certified coins encapsulated within one holder. And in early 2003, NGC extended the Prooflike (PL) and Deep Prooflike (DPL) designations to business strike coins of all series.

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United States

# PMG Launches Online Population Report for United States Currency

Posted on 2/1/2007

*The PMG Population Report is up, online, and free! Visit it today and find out how it can help you make better collecting decisions.*

Paper Money Guaranty (PMG) now provides an online population report for United States Currency. The PMG Population Report shows, for each note, the total number certified by PMG at each grade level. This report is provided as a free resource on PMG's Web site, [www.PMGnotes.com](http://www.PMGnotes.com).

This initial launch of the PMG Population Report includes United States Currency listed by Friedberg number, the catalogue numbers assigned in Arthur and Ira S. Friedberg's standard reference, *Paper Money of the United States*. A series of Web site enhancements are planned to aid use and navigation of the Report, while future releases will include Obsolete Notes and World Currency. PMG is also assessing market demand for a published print version of the PMG Population Report.

According to Glen Jorde, PMG Finalizer: "I am very pleased that our Population Report is now available to everyone. As time goes on, the 'pop' becomes more of a valuable tool. We know that hobbyists will appreciate this first glimpse at the great number of very special notes that PMG has already certified."

Population Reports are used frequently by collectors as a source of empirical data to assess the relative availability of a graded note. For example, according to the PMG Population Report, as of January 30, 2007, PMG has certified nine examples of Fr#1, 1861 \$5 Demand Note. The report also provides a breakdown by grade; for example, the highest-graded Fr#1 by PMG is a note graded About Uncirculated 50 EPQ, for which the population is one note.

To locate the PMG Population Report, visit [www.PMGnotes.com](http://www.PMGnotes.com), and click on Population Report from the Web site's top menu. Since population data is constantly changing, the PMG Population Report will be updated frequently. The date of last update is recorded on the main entrance page of the online Report. The PMG Population Report does not include note serial numbers, as in a currency census. In cases, where a note with a serial number is submitted more than once, only the most recent submission is tabulated.

Questions regarding the PMG Population Report can be directed to PMG Customer Service by e-mailing [service@PMGnotes.com](mailto:service@PMGnotes.com) or toll-free by phone at 1-877-PMG-5570.

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# 1970-S Cent

Posted on 2/1/2007

*Jay Turner discovers that the relatively common 1970-S cent comes in a variety of design differences, with the rarities worth over \$3,000.*

The 1970-S cent is not a rare coin by any stretch of the imagination. However, some small design differences make this coin interesting and sought after by collectors.

In 1970, two different hubs were used to make dies for the coins obverse. These two design differences became known as Small Date and Large Date varieties. Of the two, the small date is much rarer than the large date.

The terminology used to describe these varieties does not tell the whole story of how they are different. The small date variety does indeed have a smaller date than that of the large date, but there are other more dramatic differences between them. The numbers that make up the date on the small date are level, while on the large date, the 7 is noticeably lower than the 9 and 0. The zero on the small date is more round compared to the oval zero on the large date. Also, the most notable difference is not the date, but the representation of the word LIBERTY. On the small date, LIBERTY is mushy and blurred and the LIBERTY on the large date is clear and sharp. These differences are true for both mint state and proof coinage.



[Click the images to enlarge](#)

Condition is also a key factor for the small date cents. To date, NGC has only graded four 1970-S small date cents MS67, one of which is red-brown. 181 coins have been graded MS66, also a hard coin to make due to spotting, cuts, hits, friction, and other issues. In MS64, the coins can sell for over \$50. In MS66, the price jumps to almost \$300. Proof versions of the coin also are scarce with only a

mere seven graded PF69, and only three of those Ultra Cameo. A Proof 69 Ultra Cameo can exceed \$3,300. A generic PF69 can bring upwards of \$900.

While many of these coins have been found, condition will continue to be a factor. These coins are considered a must for any Lincoln cent collection and will remain in demand for years to come.

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United States

# Familiarity Breeds Coinage

Posted on 2/1/2007

*David Lange explores the commonalities and differences between U.S. coins and a variety of world coins.*

Though I'm known for my books and articles on the coinage of the United States of America, I've long placed equal importance on both USA and world coins in my own collecting. I do have my favorite countries, but I've found that most nations have issued at least a few coin types that are appealing to me for their imagery, their history, or both.

As I study world coins, one theme that keeps recurring is how much some of these pieces resemble USA coins of the same or different time periods. I'm not referring to those non-circulating precious metal coins issued under the name of either real or imagined countries that revive USA designs solely to maximize sales potential. I view such items as collectively commemorating just one event — the extraction of money from American collectors. Instead, I'm speaking of coins that were produced for more legitimate purposes, either as patterns or currency pieces for general circulation.

One particularly rich source for coins that carry design elements common to many USA coins is Latin America. For the first century or so following their independence from Spain in the 1820s, many countries of Central and South America took their inspiration from the example of liberty set by the USA. Numerous idealized female busts inscribed *Libertad* (Liberty) appear that are reminiscent of the United States coins made up to the 1830s (and even later for cents and half cents). Examples include the silver and gold coinage of Colombia and the copper coinage of Chile and Venezuela (the latter two countries even feature Liberty wearing a *pileus*, or liberty cap, as on American issues).

This exchange of imagery worked both ways. A bust of Libertad prepared in 1917 appeared on Colombian one-centavo, two-centavo, and five-centavo pieces dated 1918-66, many of which were struck at U.S. Mints. In 1942, the Philadelphia Mint

produced a series of trial coins to test various substitute materials for bronze in the cent, and these trials featured that same bust of Libertad. The Seated Liberty of our silver coinage 1837-91 was not overlooked. A similar image appears on the silver pieces of Guatemala starting in 1873, while the silver coinage of Peru features a near-replica of this figure beginning in 1858. It survived until Peru switched over to base metals in 1935, only to be revived fifteen years later for a popular series of gold bullion coins that continued into production as recently as 1970.

I suppose it's only fair that several countries borrowed our Seated Liberty figure, as the USA had adapted it earlier from Great Britain's seated figure of Britannia. It was at the specific request of Mint Director Robert M. Patterson that artist Thomas Sully and engraver Christian Gobrecht collaborated on an American version of this familiar symbol of national sovereignty in 1835. It had been a fixture on many British coins for more than 150 years previous and even hearkened back to the seated figure of Roma that appeared on some coins of that ancient empire.

The borrowing of imagery seems to have been commonplace during the 19th Century, another example involving the bust of Ceres that appears on coins produced by France's short-lived Second Republic during 1849-51. The work of Eugene Andre Oudine, this handsome portrait was revived at the onset of the Third Republic in 1870. Though based on classical portraiture going back to ancient times, this modern interpretation was clearly the inspiration for various USA pattern coins dated 1877-79. A version of it by George T. Morgan was selected for the adopted silver dollar of 1878.

Another durable image of Liberty debuted on coins of the French Revolution. Augustin Dupre engraved this bust, which featured *Liberte* facing left with long, flowing hair and wearing a pileus folded forward at its top. Only vaguely similar to USA coins of the 1790s, this portrait reappeared on Liberian coins in 1847-62 and on a series of Liberian patterns in subsequent years, in each instance with a single star added to the cap. Engraver Robert Lovett, Jr. utilized yet another version of this bust for the Confederate pattern cent of 1861, this time with several small stars replacing the single large one. James B. Longacre adapted it for a number of USA pattern coins in the Standard Silver series of 1869-70, though he turned Liberty to face right and added two large stars in place of Lovett's small ones.

There are other examples of design similarity from one country to another, but perhaps my favorite instance concerns the Guatemalan one-peso and five-peso coins of 1923. Though certainly not copies of Victor D. Brenner's Lincoln cent, there's something about the style and arrangement of their design elements and

legends that are eerily similar to our familiar cent. Hard to describe in words, you'll just have to see the coins to know what I mean. These were one-year-only coin types, as Guatemala authorized a coinage reform the following year. Though both have fairly low catalog values, they are actually quite scarce uncirculated, as my attempts to locate examples have proven.

*David W. Lange's column, "USA Coin Album," appears monthly in Numismatist, the official publication of the [American Numismatic Association](#).*

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# A FUN Start to 2007

Posted by NumisMedia on 2/1/2007

*Numismedia reports on all the major highlights of this year's massive FUN show and how it might affect future coin prices.*

The FUN Show was considered a tremendous success by the majority of dealers and collectors in attendance. Some thought the timing of the show could hurt overall sales because it was the first week of the year. However, attendance was strong throughout as buyers and sellers traded coins fast and furiously; retail sales were solid as collectors came to not only see what was available, but to purchase coins they wanted for their collections. Dealers catering to the public were very pleased with the final results.

Dealers buying and selling strictly with other dealers were very aggressive from the opening of the show until the very end. Most evenings, some dealers nearly had to be run out of the show because they were not done with the day's trades. If you could not make money in this market, it may be time to look for other employment. However, some dealers feel there is an air of suspense in this market. Which coins are primed to move higher and which are likely to struggle throughout the year? This is the question that will be answered as 2007 develops.

As for the major auctions held just before and during the FUN Convention, according to dollar volume, they will go down in history as the highest total of prices realized in a one-week period. Something in the neighborhood of \$85 million in rare coins and currency were sold in three major auctions. Superior Galleries knocked down just over \$2 million, while Stack's realized \$7.4 million. Adding to this total is the newest record, set by Heritage Auction Galleries again, at slightly over \$75 million, besting their previous record of nearly \$62 million at the 2005 FUN Sale. Where does all this money come from and how does the market support this kind of volume?

With this much money spent in auctions, there are certainly a number of highlights to report. We will list a select few to show the willingness to spend big bucks on

just the right coins. In the Superior Sale, an 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Gold sold for \$82,800 in NGC PR58. They also sold an 1862 \$5 Gold Liberty in PCGS PR64 Cameo for \$47,150. The very next lot was an 1869 \$5 Gold in PCGS PR65 Cameo that realized the same \$47,150. Superior also auctioned two 1776 Continental Dollars, one in PCGS AU58 and the other in PCGS MS64; they realized \$44,850 and \$138,000, respectively.

The Stack's Sale was full of key date rarities and many brought levels that were near or above the current FMV prices. A 1918/7 D Buffalo Nickel in NGC MS63 realized \$55,200; the 1918/7 S Standing Liberty Quarter in PCGS MS65 brought \$100,625 and the same date in MS62 Full Head graded by PCGS sold for \$57,500; a very rare 1922 Matte PR25 Peace Dollar graded by PCGS was sold for \$27,600; a 1908 PR66 \$5 Indian realized \$63,250 as certified by PCGS; an 1801 \$10 Gold in NGC MS63 was taken home by a happy bidder at \$49,450; a superb 1866 with Motto \$10 Gold in NGC PR66 Cameo was hammered at \$109,250; but the highlight just maybe was the sale of the 1870 \$20 Gold in PCGS PR66, which realized \$368,000.

The Heritage FUN Sale was everything you could imagine when hosting an auction of this magnitude. The number of true rarities and the prices realized were phenomenal. The high-grade \$10 Indian and \$20 Saints will cause us to revise our FMV prices for these rare date issues. In some cases, we will be able to post FMV levels for the first time where we had no listings prior to this sale. The 1907 \$20 Gold Ultra High Relief with Lettered Edge, in PCGS PR68 changed hands at \$1,840,000 and the 1839/8 \$10 Gold, Type of 1838, in NGC Ultra Cameo PR67 realized a healthy \$1,610,000. Another High Relief in PCGS MS69 sold for \$546,250; while a 1933 \$10 Indian in PCGS MS65 finished at \$546,250; a Rolled Rim 1907 \$10 Indian sold for \$402,500 in PCGS MS67; and a 1920 S \$10 Indian was taken off the market at \$402,500 in PCGS MS66. It was a wonderful week for collectors with the wherewithal to afford these coins. Please visit the Web sites of the auction companies to view the entire prices realized for each auction.

Over the last several years, millions of dollars have been pouring into numismatics as thousands of dealers, collectors, and (frankly) investors feel that this is one of the best markets for cash reserves. In addition, the potential for profits is well above any other form of savings or investing. Granted, you need to take baby steps as you learn about the nuances of buying coins; it is a tricky business and we all need to learn which coins have potential versus the ones that may remain stagnant or dwindle in value over time. As intelligent buyers, you need to know which grading services command the greatest respect and potentially the highest value for your coins. This is one of the easiest aspects of

the coin business. Simply call around the country and ask dealers which coins they favor when it comes to buying and selling. The overwhelming answer is NGC and PCGS. Any other grading service is normally discounted from these two services.

Bear in mind, the leading factor in more buyers entering the coin market over the last few years is the confidence in the grading of coins by NGC and PCGS. Without their expertise and solid reputations, the coin market today would be little different than it was in the early 70s. Along with their grading expertise, we are afforded census reports that offer additional information about availability of all coins within a specific grade. These reports have become invaluable tools when it comes to searching out understated rarities. We have used these reports many times when trying to determine the FMV for specific coins when little information can be found. Sometimes the most common coins listed by their original mintage figures may be that rare diamond in the rough, so to speak. More and more dealers and collectors are using the census reports to identify future rarities that may still be undervalued as listed by our current FMV prices.

Earlier, we alluded to the overall condition of the coin market. After monitoring and speaking with numerous dealers and collectors in the last couple of months, it is obvious to most numismatists that the coin market is moving in the direction of tiers once again. The whole market is not on fire. There are various levels of activity within the whole of numismatics. The most common coins seem to be very flat as the majority of collectors already have these in their collections. We may see some drifting of the FMV for these coins for the rest of the year, unless there is a major movement into numismatics from outside sources. "Outside sources" refers to demand other than what we are currently experiencing. The softness in common coins may have been created when demand for the modern rarities picked up. There has been a major shift in demand to these modern rarities because the collector (and investor) receives the benefit of the value of the metal along with the grade of the coin. Many of these modern collectors feel there is little downside risk for most of these coins because they are quite confident that gold, silver, and platinum will continue to rise in the coming years. Built-in security is a wonderful thing as long as this holds true.

*This article is a guest article written by:*



*The thoughts and opinions in the piece are those of their author and are not*

necessarily the thoughts of the Certified Collectibles Group.

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United States

# NGC Grading On-Site at the ANA National Money Show

Posted on 2/1/2007

*NGC will offer On-Site Grading and Encapsulating at this year's ANA National Money Show in Charlotte, North Carolina.*

NGC will offer On-Site Grading and Encapsulating at the ANA National Money Show in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 15-16. Please check with NGC show representatives for daily submission cut-off times. NGC will be at tables 307-309. Please read below for complete details on the services offered during the show:

**Gold Special** **\$50 per coin**

Gold coins valued \$1,500 and under (5 coin minimum).

**Value Walkthrough** **\$65 per coin**

Coins valued \$1,500 and under.

**Walkthrough** **\$100 per coin**

Coins valued \$1501 to \$100,000.

**Coins are graded in lots on a first-come, first-serve basis. Please check with NGC representatives when your lot is ready. Most coins are returned within 24 to 48 hours.**

**Special Note:** Due to the special handling required, NGC will not accept submissions of the following coins at the Long Beach Show for on-site grading or regular service submissions to be returned to the NGC offices:

**Presidential Dollars, 20th Anniversary Eagles, Early Releases**

**These submissions must be sent to the NGC offices in Sarasota, FL, by the submitter.**

**Other on-site services offered:**

**Expedite Walkthrough** **\$150 per coin**  
Guaranteed 4-hour turnaround, coins valued \$100,000 and under.  
*Coins are returned within four hours or regular show pricing applies.*

**High-Value Walkthrough** **\$200 per coin**  
4-hour turnaround, coins valued \$100,001 to \$500,000.

**Unlimited Value Walkthrough** **\$500 per coin**  
4-hour turnaround, coins valued above \$500,000.

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